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- a. Captain Iliyev (fnu), unit commander [redacted]
- b. Senior Lieutenant Molotov (fnu), headquarters commandant. [redacted]
- c. Senior Lieutenant Chochev (fnu), political commissar [redacted]
- d. Senior Lieutenant Dimitrov (fnu), commander of 1 Company [redacted]
- e. Lieutenant Ivanov (fnu), platoon commander [redacted]
- f. Lieutenant Vulchev (fnu), commander of 2 Company [redacted]

5. The companies of Interior Troops unit [redacted] are divided as follows:

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- a. First Company - riflemen;
 - b. Second Company - riflemen;
 - c. Third Company - heavy machine guns; and
 - d. Fourth Company - guard company.
6. The 1 and 2 Companies are equipped with German Mauser carbines, Schneisers, and MG-34 light machine guns. The 3 Company is equipped with eight MG-34 light machine guns which are placed on stands for firing. The remainder of the enlisted men of the company are equipped with Mauser carbines. The 4 Company is equipped with Soviet Vintovka rifles and Soviet Degtyarev light machine guns. During alerts and training marches, the company commanders carry Walther or Parabellum pistols. The platoon commanders, platoon sergeants, the master sergeant, and the squad leaders are equipped with automatic pistols. The tallest soldier in 1 and 2 Squads of every company is equipped with a light machine gun. The other soldiers are equipped with carbines.
7. During the first two weeks of training, four hours daily of political and morale lectures are given by officers who try to emphasize to the soldiers that they are the most trusted troops of the Communist Party and that they must be well-disciplined. The troops are also told that they must learn their duties to perfection because it is a great honor to serve the Socialist State and to protect their country from its enemies.
8. Following the first two weeks of training, the following program is carried out for a period lasting one and one-half months:

Monday

5:00 a.m.	Reveille
5:00 a.m. - 7:30 a.m.	Morning duties and breakfast
7:30 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.	Personal clothing, and equipment inspection
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Physical training
9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Morale and political training
11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.	Field stripping of weapons
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Rest period and lunch

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3:00p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Special tactics in blockading and searching a populated place, an open area or a forest; setting up traps and ambushes; transporting of prisoners.
6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Cleaning of arms
7:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.	Cleaning arms, personal duties, DSNM (Dimitrovski Svyuz na Narodna Mladesh; Dimitrov's Union of the People's Youth) meetings, etc.
9:30 p.m.	Evening inspection
10:00 p.m.	Lights out

b. Tuesday

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Field stripping of weapons
10:00 a.m. - 12:00 a.m.	Tactical preparation
12:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.	Cleaning of arms
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Rest period and lunch
3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Reading and examination on the manual for Interior and garrison troops

c. Wednesday

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Morale and political training
10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.	Theoretical training in drill and tactics.
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Rest period and lunch
3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Blockading, searching an area, etc.

Unless special problems are planned, the schedules for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, are the same as those for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

9. Three hours a week are devoted to physical training which includes broad jumping, high jumping, pole vaulting, carrying a wounded soldier on one's back while crawling, and rope and tree climbing. Every soldier is compelled to become highly proficient in these exercises.
10. The three 2-hour periods devoted weekly to morale and political training are divided as follows:
 - a. The first period is devoted to lectures;
 - b. The second period is devoted to individual reading; and
 - c. The third period is devoted to examinations.

Every week a new lecture is given. The material covered includes the following:

 - a. The October Revolution;
 - b. The Soviet "Kolkhoz";
 - c. The giant Soviet building program;
 - d. Soviet heavy industry;
 - e. The science of socialism;

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- f. Art; and
- g. The politics of peace.

11.. Subjects taught concerning Bulgaria include:

- a. The Communist uprising of 1923;
- b. The establishment of the "People's Government" with the help of the Soviet troops on 9 September 1944;
- c. The Government of Bulgaria after 9 September 1944;
- d. The TKZS (Trudovo Kooperativne Zemedelsko Stopanstvo; Labor Cooperative Agrarian farm);
- e. The Socialist construction of factories, dams, electric power plants, etc.

12. Courses in Battle Theory stressed the importance and trust lodged in the Interior Troops, pursuit of enemy illegal bandits and saboteurs, and different types of ambushes, such as line and horseshoe. The procedure followed when information has been received from the State Security concerning the appearance of illegals is as follows:

- a. The area in which an ambush is to be set up is first examined on the map and all peculiarities of the terrain are taken into consideration;
- b. An estimate of the strength of the enemy is made and the type and place of the ambush is then outlined;
- c. The choice of the type of ambush is decided on; it may be line-type in depth, where the troops can retreat under cover, or, if the enemy is outnumbered, the horseshoe-type ambush, which is intended to annihilate the enemy, is used.

13. The soldiers are taught methods used by illegals in gathering intelligence about the deployment of troops. Instructors used the following example: Usually a woman is sent who tries to involve an officer or an agent of the State Security in a love affair. This method may also be used in gathering information from Interior Troops soldiers. She will be particularly interested in what information is known about illegals and what security measures are being taken by Interior Troops and by State Security. To stress such examples, special plays were given for the troops in which the role of the woman agent was shown. On a number of occasions, the State Security has sent female provocateurs to test the security of officers and soldiers.

14. The method of blockading and search of a forest was described as follows: After information has been received from the State Security as to the number, armament, equipment, and clothing of illegals, the unit moves out during the night and surrounds the forest. It is expected that the illegals have secured themselves and are camouflaged. At dawn, the troops move into the forest. They are cautioned that if they see an illegal but cannot fire on him because of lack of cover, they are to pass the illegal as though they have not observed him and then take cover. They are then to issue the command "Hands up" and, if the illegal does not immediately surrender, they are to shoot. Troops are instructed to look for every possible clue, such as footprints, to determine whether the shoes are Bulgarian or of foreign make, and to determine the strength of the group. If a soldier finds a fireplace in the forest, he should look for clues such as how many stones there are around the fireplace, as an indication of the number of people who sat around the fire. Other clues would be empty cans, food scraps, rags, etc., all of which would indicate whether the illegals are supplied from Bulgaria or from elsewhere. From such small clues, the troops would be able to estimate whether the illegals have an established channel of supply or whether the supply is by air. It also would indicate the type of armament that the illegals have.

15.. The blockade and search of a populated place is carried out in the following manner: The area is blockaded at night. The troops are divided into small searching parties. The party comes to a house and first calls out the owner who is told that if he does

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not disclose the hiding place of the illegal, they will burn his house down and will send him to prison. If he does not reveal the hiding place, the search party moves in, using the owner of the house as a shield.

16. The transporting of political prisoners and captured illegals is done in the following manner: If the group of prisoners is 10, nine guards are assigned to guard them; if there are 20 prisoners, 18 soldiers are assigned to guard them; if there are more than 20 prisoners, a detail of the same number as prisoners minus four is assigned to guard them.
17. In the course on tactical problems, the functions of squads, platoons, companies, and battalions, were outlined for offensive and defensive action. When the enemy is attacking, the following pattern of fire is followed: When the enemy is 800 meters away, the snipers take up their positions. When the enemy is 400 meters away, all riflemen take up their positions, and when the enemy is 200 meters away, all automatic weapons and hand grenade throwers take up their positions.
18. During an attack, the artillery lays down a softening-up barrage, and at the signal, the battalion or unit launches an attack in conformity with Soviet tactics, that is, every soldier attacks, walking rapidly in an erect position, on a checkered pattern. However, they must advance in a waved line and the distance between soldiers must be six to eight meters. When the first line has closed within 100 meters of the enemy trenches, all hand grenades are thrown. Then the soldiers, with all possible speed, enter the trenches and engage the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. This attack method continues until the third row of trenches is occupied. 25X1
19. Upon completion of battalion training [] an inspection was held by a committee which arrived from divisional headquarters of the Interior Troops, in Sofia. At this time, during the latter part of November 1951, the unit took the oath of allegiance which read approximately as follows: "I pledge in the name of the people and laws of the People's Republic that I shall serve truly and honestly my country and, if I fail, may the raw fist of the people and Party destroy me." The oath was read by the commander of the unit, Captain Iliyev, and was received by the chief of the Militia of Khaskovo. 25X1

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